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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for arricles returned, they mublication with to have rejected must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Memorable Words at Chicago.

The speech of Archbishop IRELAND at the Chicago Auditorium on Tuesday was a splendid tribute to America and Americanism. The matter for surprise in our overthrow of Spain, he said, was not that some things which a thoroughly rounded equipment required were not at hand, but that what was done could have been done at all, "and that what was done so quickly could have been done so well." The distinguished prelate did not fail to note, also, that our country has entered upon a new stage of development as one result of the war:

"The world to day, as never before, knows and confesses the greatness and the power of America. America is too great to be isolated from the world around her and beyond her. She is a world power no world interest is alien, whose votes reaches afar, whose spirit travels across and mountain ranges to most distant continents and islands; and with America goes far and wide what America in her grandest ideal represents, democracy and liberty, a government of the people, by the people, for the people. America, the eyes of the world are upon thee. Thou livest for the world. The new era is shedding its light upon thee and through thee upon the whole world."

Archbishop IRELAND's audience must have listened with a deep sense of its import when President McKINLEY's address followed: "My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of our people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them?"

These sentiments could not have been more timely, coming as they did on the day when our flag for the first time was raised over San Juan.

### A Pitiful Sight.

It was notable that the most enthusiastic cheers at the Tammany ratification meeting on Tuesday night were provoked by a chance mention of the name of BRYAN by former Governor Campbell of Ohio. They lasted for nearly two minutes, overwhelming everything else, and were succeeded by a call for "three cheers for our next President," to which the response was likewise general and boisterous.

A similar demonstration occurred at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse which nominated the ticket ratified by Tammany night before last. The platform, under Tammany dictation, dodged the issues raised at Chicago in 1896, and all objection to the transparent device was silenced by peremptory orders; but when the name of BRYAN was mentioned incautiously by one of the speakers the convention rose in long-continued applause, more general and hearty than any which had been excited before or which came thereafter. It had a ring of genuine spontaneity about it that was not heard in any of the other applause during the whole convention.

The Democratic party is handicapped in its campaign in this State by a policy of evasion, which prevents its using this hot sentiment as an impetus to its canvass. The issues which alone evoke its deepest and sincerest feeling its campaign orators the Hornblowers and Shepards may lose their pretext for getting back into the Democratic fold. "State issues" do not stir the Democratic heart; only the issues of the Chicago platform can do that. Hence, when the name of BRYAN, who represents and embodies them, is let out disobediently by any speaker at a Democratic meeting, the pent-up feeling at once has vent. Then the true spirit and purpose of the contemporary Democracy are made manifest to all men. It is the flerce radicalism of Bryanism, all restraint temporarily by political strategists, and the knowledge of this undercurrent of determination is now bringing anx-

iety to the financial and commercial markets. Another evidence of the intensity and pervasiveness of the Bryanite feeling is afforded by the timid treachery to conviction exhibited by the Hornblowers and Shepards when they address Democratic assemblages. They have professed to be opposed bitterly and radically to Bryanism and to see in it only ruin, but they do not dare now to give public expression to any such sentiment, for they know they would be driven from the stage by a storm of insulting indignation. The Bryanite orators have always at their command a method of arousing to wild enthusiasm an otherwise impassive Democratic audience; they have only to utter the name of BRYAN to set the house on fire; but the Hornblowers have to endure the contemptuous indifference with which their sophistry is received. They only bore a Democratic crowd with their long-winded attempts to make out an impossible case in their justification.

Former Governor FLOWER was an ardent advocate of the gold standard and an indignant opponent of Bryanite repudiation in the 1896 campaign. He has given no public notification of any change in his opinions on the subject; at any rate, nothing has occurred since to make such a change reasonable or even respectable. But Mr. FLOWER does not dare to profess or confess them in any Democratic meeting. They would be no more tolerated by the Democratic party now than they would have been in 1896. Accordingly, he hides them in his breast. though hitherto he has courted the reputation of being a bluff, outspoken man. For instance, when he wrote a letter to the Tammany ratification meeting he even went so far as to speak contemptuously of the opinions which he made the test of political honesty only two years ago, in speeches delivered throughout the Union. Democratic party in this State," he wrote to Tammany the other night, "is not so much concerned about gold, silver or greenbacks in the coming campaign as it is about having enough money of any kind to pay the exorbitant expenditures of the Republican State administration." Of course, he knows that that is bosh, with the State tax rate far lower than it was under Democratic rule; and everybody clse of any intelligence understands that it is mere elaptrap. Moreover, instead of concerning itself about "hay ng enough money" to pay the State expenses, the Democratic concern. as expressed in its platform, is to lessen the

nually from liquor taxes. Mr. FLOWER and the Democratic party propose to take away that great revenue from the State in order to leave it in the cash boxes of the liquor dealers. To get "enough money," therefore, it will be necessary, under the Democratic plan, to raise the tax rate of the whole State for the benefit of a few thousand liquor dealers.

That, says Governor FLOWER, is the great issue of the Democratic campaign, and whether we have the gold or silver standard, repudiation or honesty, business prosperity or business ruin, is of minor consequence in a campaign in which is involved the election of thirty-four Representatives in Congress and a United States Senator, whether they shall be Bryanite or exponents of the financial principles of honor and honesty and social stability which he proclaimed through the country in 1896 as essential to our very existence! As we have said, the financial world is of a different opinion, and halts because of anxiety lest Mr. FLOWER'S party may succeed.

That is what this contemptible campaign of evasion and denial is doing for Democrats of the old school, whose only title to public consideration formerly was that they were regarded as men of honesty sincerity of conviction and of and courage enough to hold by their opinions. They lie down and let the hordes of Bryanism march over their prostrate political bodies and crush out the convictions which alone give them respectability. It is a pitiful sight. The Bryanites are getting sweet revenge in thus humilisting the Democrats who dared to resist them in 1898.

#### The Greatest State Issue.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall to-morrow night to denounce the outrage perpetrated by Tammany Hall upon the bench, through the person of Judge DALY, will deal with a bigger question than the repudiation of s just Judge whose successor can be voted for only by the citizens of New York city. The case of Judge DALY is a State issue, compared to which all other State issues are games for children.

The court from which Tammany Hall would drive out Judge DALY is a State court. The members of it, whether they sit in New York or Buffalo or Plattsburg, are members of one judicial body, interpreting the law and administering justice throughout the State, with their court-room doors leading directly to the Court of Appeals.

All voters in the State are equally interested in having the Supreme Court honorable at every point. An attack upon it attacks the State. Whoever dishonors it

dishonors and harms the State. It happens that the political leadership which, in gratifying its desire to rule in local politics, has dared to lay its hand in vengeful punishment upon an upright Judge is striving to obtain the complete political control of New York State by electing its candidate for Governor. Augus-TUE VAN WYCK's election would concentrate the political power of New York in the hands of Tammany Hall to an extent never before approached among Democrats or Republicans, inasmuch as his brother, ROBERT, is already the Tammany Mayor of the great New York city. If the Van Wyck enterprise succeeds, the Supreme Court in every department is destined to be treated as it has een treated here.

Voters outside of this city will see their duty as plainly as those living in it. As a State issue of commanding importance, all must take sides upon it. The mere election of Judge Dalt over Andrews or Leven-TRITTOR FITZGERALD would be a shockingly insufficient and futile rebuke to the attempt to degrade the Supreme Court to political subserviency. The entire Democratic State ticket, headed by AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, must be beaten by a tremendous majority, so that the State as a whole will show that it knows are forced by their leaders to let alone, lest | its own, and is ready to defend its courts from border to border.

# Kaiser and Caliph

The effacement of religious rancors in our time is signally exemplified in the cordiality with which the Christian Emperor of Germany is welcomed to Constantinople by the Commander of the Faithful. The Sultan, ABDUL HAMID, who professes to be the representative of the Abbassid Caliphate, and, as such, head the more intense because it is held in of Islam, does not hesitate to let his subjects see that he regards Kaiser WILLIAM II. not only as the guest whom he most delights to honor, but as the firmest prop of his spiritual and temporal authority. Yet it is only about two hundred years since a Turkish army besieged Vienna, and even as lately as the last century the Ottoman ruler and the German head of the Holy Roman Empire were looked upon as the respective champions of irreconcilable faiths.

WILLIAM II. is thoroughly conversant

with German history, and he is aware that he is now essaying a part which was played with partial success some six centuries ago by the Emperor FREDERICK IL, whose manifold accomplishments earned for him the name of Stupor Mundi. That remarkable sovereign took a broad and tolerant view of Mohammedanism, and he turned his liberalism to account by securing from the Sultan of Egypt substantial concessions in the Holy Land that no show of strength could have extorted. The next great Christian monarch to subordinate religious to political considerations was not a German but a Frenchman; nothing so perturbed the Emperor Charles V. as the knowledge that a friendly understanding existed between FRANCIS I. of France and Soliman the Magnifleent. The bond of amity then formed between Paris and Constantinople remained unbroken until after the French revolution. French warships took no part in the battle of Lepanto and more than one French officer took service with the Ottoman troops which, from time to time, assailed the Austrian outposts along the Danube. In return for her good offices France acquired important commercial privileges in the Levant and certain tutelary powers in connection with the Catholic subjects of the Sultan in Syria. The long friendship, however, between the two countries was ruptured by Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, and the estrangement was deepened forty years later by the countenance which the Government of Louis PHILIPPE gave to IBBAHIM Pasha's rebellion against MAHMUD IL

From the beginning of the present century down to our own day the post of Christian "next friend" to the Sultan, vacated by France, was occupied by England, and British influence reached its acme in the person of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, known to the Turks as "the Great Elchi." After his retirement from public life the ascendancy which he had gained for England at Constantinople was not steadily sustained, although it was temporarily revived. amount of money obtained by the State by Lby Lord Bracognetiand. Some years age

cutting off the \$5,000,000 it receives an- Prince LOBANOFF, the head of the Russian Foreign Office, contrived to make his country preponderant in the councils of Yildiz Klosk, and for a time it seemed quite possible that the Czar might obtain a renewal of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi by which, in 1833, an effort was made to convert Turkey into a vassal State of the great northern empire. Since LOBANOFF's death, however, Russia has lost ground, notwithstanding her willingness to avert an interposition of the powers on behalf of the Armenians, and the Christian sovereign to whom ABDUL HAMID now looks for advice and support is Kalser WILLIAM II.

It is obvious that from a cordial understanding both Caliph and Kaiser would have much to gain. Such a combination could scarcely fail to prolong the hold of the Ottoman dynasty on the remnant of its possessions in southeastern Europe. There is no doubt that German engineers could render the Dardanelles and the Bosporus impregnable, thus cutting off England and Russia from approach to the Sultan's capital by sea. German officers, if lent, as Von MOLTKE was, for the purpose, could speedly convert the excellent war material furnished by the Turkish levies into a redoubtable military machine. The Asiatic revenues of ABDUL HAMID would be materially increased if German enterprise and capital were permitted to develop the natural resources of Anatolia; and if the railway to Angora, already in German hands, were extended to the Tigris we should speedily witness a revival of agriculture and of manufactures throughout Mesopotamia, from Mosul to Bassora.

WILLIAM II., on his part, may be reasonably supposed to have in view not only immediate but remote advantages. He aims to acquire forthwith the whole or a part of the tutelary functions which France has hitherto exercised in relation to the Catholic Christians in Syria, and to secure for Germans in Asia Minor such railway and mining privileges as will eventually give them throughout that extensive region the same commercial preponderance which China has conceded to them in the province of Shantung. It is probable that the Emperor's imagination is also haunted by visions of contingencies, that might open to him a prospect of aggrandizement nearer home. He has good reason to believe that, when the disruption of the Hapsburg dominions shall take place the nine millions of Germans in the cis-Leithan half of the dual monarchy will insist upon reunion with the German Empire. This notable addition to his strength would encourage him to assert a claim to all of the Hapsburg provinces on this side of the Leitha, together with Bosnia, which is geographically associated with them. He would thus acquire seaports on the Adriatic and make Germany a Mediterranean power, and he would become a formidable, and, probably, successful, rival of the Czar's for ascendancy in the Balkan peninsula. From Bosnia and Novi Bazar there would be but a step to Salonica, one of the keys of the Ægean, whence, too, it would be far easier for a German force to move upon the Sultan's capital than it would be for a Russian army to cross the Danube and to pass the Balkans

As he rides through the streets of Stamboul to-day WILLIAM II. is pretty certain to remember that the outcome of the Fifth Crusade was to place a German warrior, Count Baldwin of Flanders, upon the throne of CONSTANTINE.

## Theatres and Times.

Evidently the public taste this year is to be for higher or more serious things than have tickled it so greatly for some time nast to the exclusion of all else. At one New York theatre there is being presented with success Rostand's "Cyrano de Ber-At another a dramatization of gerac." HALL CAINE'S "The Christian" has been well received. At a third, Mr. JEFFERSON is appearing in "The Rivals," and at another Anthony Hope's "Adventure of Lady Ursula" has been the bill offered during a prolonged season. These four performances, if not perhaps monopolizing public interest in theatricals in town, have attracted a full measure of attention, and, so far as present indications show, there appear to be fewer evidences of popular favor for light, frothy, diverting performances than has been the case in recent seasons.

The explanation is simple, for it is an invariable rule, with which all intelligent observers of public taste in theatricals are familiar, that when business is good, times prosperous, and money is free in circulation, performances of a serious kind are most acceptable to theatregoers. In times of business depression and disaster, of languishing trade and poorly requited business activity, the theatregoing public turns to farce or light music. The character of the successful plays of this season in New York, therefore-their more serious literary merit. their romanticism and historical interest -is easily understood and is in accord with previous experience. It would be no great cause for surprise if this condition of affairs resulted in a notably successful season of grand opera."

The Great Show Mountain. The spectacular entertainment which Mount Vesuvius provided a few weeks ago began without preliminary advertising, and has ended with unusual abruptness. The show was excellent, but the supply of fireworks was inadequate for a long season. Its most serious aspects presented themselves to the party of tourists who lost their way on the slope after dark, and were chased by lava flows. It was an impressive scene while it lasted, just such a spectacle, unmarred by tragical incidents, as visitors to the Neapolitan district love to witness. In the historic period many people who lived around the great mountain have suffered from its proximity. Their grievances have been bitter and tragical, but the rest of the world undoubtedly has profited by Vesuvius. If the volcano did rob the Pompelians, Herculaneans and Stabians of all their property eighteen centuries ago, besides killing and interring the owners, the modern world has gained in the archæological treasures recovered many times the value of all the material damage done. Indeed, the enthusiastic Dr. Johnston-Lavis, one of the most devoted students of Vesuvius, thinks the world of to-day might well have paid, from the point of view of culture, many times the original value of the material buried under its outpourings, with interest compounded during all the eighteen centuries. That sum would make the largest national debt look insignificant.

There are greater volcanoes than Vesus vius. The whole mountain mass would seem a pigmy beside the lavas that Etna, in countless ages, has spread over eastern Sicily. The molten streams that Mauna Loa has sent seaward in this century would make a Vesuvius. The mountain is dwarfed by comparison with the volcanic giants of the Equadorian Andes. But none the less, | Oregon, it involves the election of a Federal

Vesuvius stands alone in the part it has played in history, in song and in the world's interest. No other volcano has been so carefully studied, talked of and written about. A quarter of the entire literature of vulcanology is devoted to Vesuvius, whose simple form and extraordinary variety and beauty of volcanie productions have made it the greatest centre of interest of its kind to the scientific student and the tourist. The result is that Vesuvius has scores of visitors to every tourist at any other volcano; and as an object of study the mountain stands far in the lead in all the investigations of volcanic

phenomena. Of course, Vesuvius has a great advantage in its accessibility. It is centrally placed in the civilized world. Steam will carry the traveller from Oregon or Siberia to the top of the mountain. So Vesuvius is a money-maker for the whole district around Naples; and it has cultivated so long the habit of smoking that the visitor may expect, even in the mountain's sleeplest moods, to be impressed by some evidences of activity. The world certainly accords to Vesuvius the credit of being a highly successful and usually a very wellbehaved and mannerly volcano.

## To-morrow the Third Day of Registra-

tion. To-morrow is the third day of registration, and there are still more than two hundred thousand citizens in the Greater New York who have not thus qualified themselves for voting on the 8th of November. Many of these are in districts to whose population the questions at issue in this election should most appeal. They are questions of simple honor and honesty, a man's attitude toward which is a sure indication of his moral

standard, whether it is high or low. Failure of duty on the first days of registration must be atoned for to-morrow and next day if the Bryanized Tammany is not to be allowed to ride rough shod over the State, crushing independence out of the

State Judiciary. In an election which appeals so powerfully to all the conscience and uprightness of this city and State, no self-respecting citizen will fail to qualify himself for voting. Wherever the moral sense is dull or perverted and wherever intelligence falls to its lowest level the enemy of national honor, financial integrity, and the purity and in dependence of the Judiciary will gather in a great vote; but the elevated morality of the community is always capable of holding the mastery if it will make the necessary exertion to meet it at the polls. The enemy will be united, bent on the simple end of winning, and the forces of law, order, and decency must combine likewise for its defeat. If there is such combination, there is not the shadow of a doubt of its success on the 8th of next month, not only in the State, but also in this particular community

Let every reader of THE SUN who is not already registered make his plans beforehand for registering to-morrow, and the earlier the better.

### A Disappointed Democrat.

The Richmond Times, which has been trying hard to persuade itself that the Democratic party is not hopelessly Bryanite, has had another disappointment. It is grieved because the Chairman of the Democratio National Committee has appointed a Ways and Means Committee composed of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans to collect money for the purpose of spreading the 16 to 1 gospel; because Corn Harvey, whom it describes as "first and foremost and altogether a silverite," is the General Manager of these representatives of the Silver Triple Alliance, and because there has been little or no Democratic protest against the continuance of the alliance. Col. BRYAN himself has agreed to contribute every month until October, 1900, and 'cordially indorses the plan adopted" by COIN HARVEY'S committee.

"So," as our Richmond contemporary mournfully says, "the programme for the campaign of 1900 has been mapped out." The managers of the Democratic party mean that "free silver shall be the leading, the all-absorbing issue, and all things else will be subordinated thereto."

The admission and the inquiry made by the Richmond Times are of interest to the Democrats of this State:

"We do not shut our eyes to the fact that there are many men in the Democratic party of the South and West who are favorable to this programme, and that they constitute the majority of the voters, but wo do know that there are also many Democrats, some of whom for regularity's sake went along with the party in 1896, who are bitterly opposed to this amalgamation, and who are distressed that the great all-roun party of Thomas JEFFERSON has degenerated into a party of one idea. We would sak them, in all ser ousness. What are you going to do about it?"

Well, the Hornblowers, the Couderts and the Andersons shut their eyes to the facts. The Democrats who are really more anxious to beat free silver than to beat the Republican party, will have to follow Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, and vote for Republican candidates for Congress.

The most striking denial of the New York Democratic platform that State issues are "paramount" was the great Tammany mass meet ing at Tammany Hall on Wednesday night, The President of the meeting was the Hon. JAMES B. EUSTIS of Louisiana, and the one speaker of distinction was the Hon. James E. CAMPBELL of Ohio, who, once a gold Democrat, must have felt shame trickle down his spine while the crowd yelled "BRYAN! BRYAN! BRYAN!"

The mass of Democrats are not to be fooled by the Democratic platform. They know that national issues are the things. "The Oregon election, which appears to

have resulted in a decisive Republican victory on both State and Congressional tickets, was a square

fight on the financial issue. It was largely the 1896

contest over again. This happy result comes op portunely to stiffen the House of Representa

## THE OREGON ELECTION.

Declaive Sound-Money Victory - 10.000 Plurality for the Head of the Ticket. WASSINGTON, June 7.-The news from Oregon to day is attracting more attention in Washington that any reports from the field. It is regarded as indi-

cating that the Republicans stand a good chance being able to organize the next House of Represents If this tide continues in the fall elections the next Senate may be a sound-money body." "The result of the election in Oregon exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the supporters of the rold standard. Not only is the majority much large

than was anticipated, but the issue on which it wa

obtained was uncompromising and undisguised

The Republican platform gave out no uncertain

Of course the result in Oregon will have

marked influence on other doubtful States." Where do you suppose these frank and sensible views upon the issue on which the lonely State election of Oregon was fought, and upon its immense influence upon the cause of honest money throughout the Union.were uttered? It was in that wretched pretender, the Evening Post, which to-day is snapping spitefully and bitterly at the Republican canvass for sound money in New York, although, as in

Senator, and thirty-four Representatives in Congress, instead of Oregon's two. And all because the Godkin-White-Villard sheet has taken its stand for "State issues only," and because THEODORE ROOSEVELT preferred to accept the nomination of the Republican soundnoney party, rather than that of the Evening

are allies of Bryanism. How inestimably lucky it is that the mafority of the citizens of New York, instead of being so whimsical and petty in their views of politics, are determined to stand by Roosn-VELT and the other sound-money candidates now, as they stood by them in 1888;

Post's pets, the independents, who practically

An absolute test of the moral standard of every Judge, every lawyer and every other man is furnished by his attitude toward the question of interference with the integrity and independence of the judiciary, so prominent in this campaign. Whether his honor is sensitive and his moral perceptions are clear and sound or whether they are obtuse and perverted is made evident by his feeling as to that matter.

The Ghost Bettor has appeared in Erle county. The Buffalo Times mythologist tells of 'a stranger, a travelling man," who appeared in a saloon in the afternoon and uttered these bold words:

"I'll bet \$500 to \$400 that Van WYCE is elected." No money was displayed. Ghost Bettors don't carry pocketbooks. The persons in the saloon were "startled." not being used to ghosts. Soon the municipal authorities felt the alarm:

"Shortly before 6 o'clock the proprietors of all re orts where betting boards were run were notified that they would have to stop."

Having thus disturbed the world of wagers in Buffalo, the Ghost Bettor glided on. Last night he was in Painted Post offering to bet three to one on VAN WYCK and borrow the four

Gen. Brago, the leader of the gold Democrats of Wisconsin, is also supporting the Republican ticket.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Then Gen. Brace is entitled to the respecof every friend of honest money, all the more because at this crisis the weak-kneed, short breathed casuists among the gold Democrats. the Hornblowers and the Couderts, exhausted by supporting a sound-money Congress once. are straggling back to Bryanism.

The Democracy of New York have good ause to be clated over the prospects of victory for he Democratic State ticket.—Syracuse Courier.

Just as good cause as the Hon. JAMES K. McGuire of the Syracuse Courier had to be elated at his prospects of getting the Demoeratic nomination for Governor.

### THE COURTS.

Upon What Sacred Ground Has Tammany Brazenly Intruded! From the Declaration of Independence

"He [George III.] has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the term of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries."

From the Writings of Thomas Jefferson. "It is better to toss up cross and pile in ause than to refer it to a Judge whose mind is warped by any motive whatever in that par-

"It is not enough that honest men are appointed Judges. All know the influence of interest on the mind of man, and how unconsclously his judgment is warped by that influence."

### LEVENTRITT, NEIL M'CALLUM AND THE HERALD.

A letter conspicuously printed in the New York Herald. HIS FRIEND PROTESTS.

IFELONG ACQUAINTANCE OF LEVENTRITT THINES BAR ASSOCIATION IS IN ERROR. To the Editor of the Herald: Kindly allow me to nter my protest on the action of the Bar Association n the case of Mr. David Leventritt, candidate for Supreme Court Judge. While I have the highest re gard for that body of gentlemen, they are not infallible, and in this case I feel have made an error. I have known Mr. Leventritt for forty years; first as my schoolmate, then as clerk in an importing house, next as the lawyer. From boys of 12 years up I have not lost sight of him. He is a gentleman always; kind, fair and manly, and will make as good a Judge as any of the candidates now asking the suffrage of their fellow citizens. I am and always have been a Bepublican, and vote outside of that ticket for per-

sonal acquaintances only, and they must be good NEIL MCCALLUM. 233 BROADWAY, NEW YORE, Oct. 16.

# om a page article in the New York Herald, ing the operations of a yang of swindlers, p Nov. 10, 1896.

SOME OF THE AGENTS. When Anderson was arrested in Brooklyn the ames of some of the syndicate's agents were found n his pockets. Some of them were Charles H. Abott, John Bough, A. C. Brady, E. L. Richardson, B. Saliman, Neil McCallum and H. M. Johnson. These men have been conspicuous figures in lower Broadway for a long time. They have been closely watched by detectives, but were never caught in any crime McCallum and Brady are the ablest men of the lot and they are supposed to have originated some of the schemes.

They made Thames street, that paradise for swin

llers, their headquarters. Jimmy Hortigan's saloon

was their place of resort when in a festive mood some of the time, when they had business to transact, they would occupy a private room above the bar. They were not hard drinkers, yet on occasion they would make wine flow with great zest. None of them went to the saloon yesterday, and none was seen in Broadway. All effort to find them was futile The game pursued by the syndicate was by no means new to McCallum. His operations have been described in the Herald before. He and William H. Roberts were arrested Aug. 24, 1892, on complaint of a New York merchant. Roberts was the Presiden and McCallum the Secretary of the so-called Finance Trading Company of 10 Wall street. This had a rating in the commercial agencies and its ostensible capital was \$50,000. It had a branch in Marion, N C. It gave a note for \$500 which the Marion branch on telegraphic inquiry, said it would pay. The note was cashed and sent down to Marion, but the money never was forthcoming.

## A STORAGE HOUSE, TOO.

McCallum is the son of a leather merchant, and was at one time in business himself. He failed, how ever, and his failure caused many merchants great loss. In 1892 he was connected with a mysterious concern at 23 Warren street, called the Gypsy Car riage Company. No clew to the responsible person in the company could ever be obtained. It bought goods on credit and never paid for them. McCallum hired a storage house and had it filled

with various articles, including the stock of a retail It was suspected at the time that he was engaged in the same kind of operations as the present syndicate, some of whose members were with him then Sufficient evidence to convict him could never be ob

### Jerusalem to Be a Great Railroad Junction From the Fortnightly Review.

Within three years a man will be able to get int the train at Ostend and travel straight through to Port Arthur. In five years a person will be able to travel in a railway carriage from the Cape to Alex andria. There is yet a third great world line from Constantinople via Palestine, Persia, India and Bur-mah to Houg Kong. The importance of these three great lines of communication cannot be sufficiently dwelt upon; it can certainly not be exaggerated With the Siberian railway we have nothing to do now; with regard to the other two this is to be noted—the both of them meet in Palestine. Palestine is the great centre, the meeting of the roads. Whoever holds Falestine commands the great lines of commu-nication, not only by land, but also by ses.

## Celestial View of the White Devil.

From the Singapore Free Press. A Chinaman living near Shanghai says concerning

the barbarian Europeans: "They certainly do no know how to amuse themselves. You never see them enjoy themselves by sitting quietly upon their ancestors' graves. They jump around and kick balls as if they were paid to do it. Again, you will find em making long tramps into the country; but that is probably a religious duty, for when they tramp they wave sticks into the air, nobody knows why. They have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first."

### NATIONAL GUARD PLANS.

Major-Gen, Roe Says All Men Who Desire Them Will Get Discharges.

Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe of the New York National Guard said yesterday that the several orders issued from the Adjutant-General's office relative to the transfer of the old Naional Guard organizations from the volunteer service back to the National Guard would cause no friction. "As soon as a volunteer regiment is mus-

tered out of the United States service," he said, "such of the men in it as were former guardsmen and who do not desire to remain in the Guard will be discharged. We do not desire to hold any man against his will, and the paragraph in orders of Oct. 6 from the Adjutant-General's office, which, it seems, has led some men to believe they could not get their discharges, was not intended to convey any such meaning. It was stated that the men who desired their discharges from the State service should receive them, if the reasons set forth in the application should be deemed proper and sufficient. These words deemed proper and sufficient. These words are merely a proper military precaution, as it would be unwise to issue orders by which the State would lose all control of its men. A good and sufficient reason upon which a man can get his discharge is business, or if a guardsman who has been in the volunteer service desires to retire he need not remain in the Guard. Naturally we desire to gettie the services of experienced volunteers and guardsmen, and undoubtedly many of these will not desire to sever their connection with their organizations. The men in the provisional commands who were former guardsmen will be transferred to their old organizations and they will be oredited for the service performed."

formed.

Gen. Hoe thought the future of the Guard was bright and that with the several elements to draw recruits from, including volunteers and men in the provisional regiments, there should be no dearth of good men.

### TARIFF REGULATIONS IN CUBA. They Will Be Based Largely on Robert P.

Porter's Report. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-Robert P. Porter, who has recently returned from Cuba, where, as a representative of the Treasury Department, he

went to investigate the financial, trade, and tariff conditions of the faland, is now preparing his report. Upon his recommendation will largely be based the tariff regulations to be put in force in Cuba on Dec. 1, at which date he expects the Americans to take possession of the Custom House. He anticipated no trouble n the transfer of authority.
"The customs officers," he said, "are auton-

omists, and all their interests lie in Cuba. There will be no more trouble in making the change than there is in this country when a change of administration takes place. It will not be necessary to await the departure of the

not be necessary to await the departure of the last Spanish troops before taking possession of the Island. In Santiago, for instance, the Americans were in control for a month before the Spanish soldiers departed."

In anticipation of the change of customs laws, he said, there was a disposition in Cuba to hold back trade of all kinds, and business was almost at a standstill. Much confusion naturally resulted. The new tariff, however, would be much lower than that imposed by Spain, and the people of all classes, Americans, Cubans and Spaniards, are anxious for the change. Orders for millions of dollars' worth of goods, he said, had been placed in the United States for delivery when the new tariff went into effect. He expected a great revival of business then.

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Committee on Procedure Decide on the Order and Scope of Their Work. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19,-The Committee or

Procedure of the Industrial Commission today discussed the order and scope of the work of the investigation which they will recommend to the full meeting of the commission on reassembling Nov. 15. It was decided that no attempt should be made to gather labor statistics from original sources, but that the work of the commission should be confined to collecting all information on matters of labor now existing in documentary form. The combilations of the reports made by the Census and Labor bureaus, together with the publications on the subject by European Governments, will be collected and properly classified, as will also the labor laws of the various countries. It is probable that the labor organizations will be called upon for suggestions of legislation likely to improve the condition of labor. With such information before the commission they will proceed to consider the character of legislation that should be adopted by the various States to improve the condition of labor of every kind. Ways and means for obtaining this information and the manner in which it should be handled occupied the commission through the meeting. all information on matters of labor now exist-

HAWAII SUGAR DEAL. The Island of Maul Will Now Become Pra

tically One Great Plantation. HONOLULU, Oct. 11, via San Francisco, Oct. lost control of the Hawaiian Commercial Company created much excitement to-day, as it means the transfer of the control to Honolulu. Mr. C. M. Cooke, President of the Honolulu Bank, disclaims being a member of the syndicate, but admits that he has quite a block of the stock. He gives the version of the deal between Broker Pollitz and Millionaire Castle, which has already been printed. The deal means more than a mere change in methods and management. It is the first step in the plan to consolidate nearly all the sugar planta-tions on the island of Maui under one manage-ment.

ment.
This will make the island practically one big sugar plantation, the largest in the world. Only two plantations are now out of the combinethe Pioneer Mill Company, controlled by H. Hackfeld & Co., and the Olowater Sugar Company, controlled by Mr. Claus Spreckels.

# Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: That Theodore Roosevelt has merited the gratitude, affection, and good will of the American people there is not a doubt. For integrity of character, purity of patriotism, honeaty of purpose, what more noble exponent exists than he?

Has he not been valiant? Has he not been loyal? Has he not been trustworthy? Has he ever been tried and found wanting? Has he not been brave?

Has he not been conscientious in the discharge of nis duties ? Is he not deserving of reward?

Is he not ambitious? Ambition could not be made of sterner stuff. He relinquished position, comforts, luxuries, his home and his family for a nation's glory. Should be not be compensated?

He appeals to one and all for the honor of being overnor of the State of New York. He is deserving of it. Give it to him.

We can do it. It costs us nothing but our free will offering and appreciation for services rendered to his country. Your vote. It is the life blood of every free, liberty loving

lod-fearing man. It belongs to him. Give it freely. Give it willingly. Give it unhesitatingly to Theodore The American people owe him a debt which can only be repaid by their own volition.

Democrat, Republican, Populist, Mugwump, owe Theodore Roosevelt something. Pay it with your ote for Boosevelt as Governor of the State of New York.

A Silver Man's View of New York Politics To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Chicago platform Democrat who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896, and hope to vote for Col. Bryan in 1900, yet I read The Sun. I would like to offer a suggestion o Democrata like me. If, through any hugger-mugger, the silver Demo

cratic ticket is left off the official ballot in this State, those who desire to vote it might not find it unreasonable to cast their votes directly for Col. Boosevelt A heavy majority for the rough rider would leave skulker Democrats of New York without honor and without influence in the next Democratic National Convention. New York, Oct. 19, 1808.

## McKinley Germans for Roosevelt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to Mr. Ottendorfer's remarks that all Germans are against Mr. Hoosevelt in this campaign, he is mistaken. Mr. endorfer may have some influence, but not among Dermans who voted for McKinley in 1806. haven't got to look at the Staats Zellung to learn hos to vote. Must German-American business men are good Americans, and can't be influenced by Mr. Oitendorfer or Mr. Ridder, but are supporting in this campaign the President of our great country.

H. Kozzze, Washington Market,

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS. Several Articles of the New Constitution

Adopted by Both Houses. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- The question of conarrence with the House of Bishops in the cresion of a missionary jurisdiction in southern Indiana, as recommended in the minority report, was put before the house of Deputies this morning and lost. The House then voted a non-concurrence. The Rev. Dr. Egar reported from the Committee on Conference on Articles II. and III. of the new constitution. recommending that the House of Bishops conour with the action of the House of Deputies in adopting these articles, and that the House of Deputies concur with the House of Bishops in adopting its amendment to these articles, The House of Bishops had added a clause at Article II. providing for the retrocession of parts of dioceses set off for missionary incladictions, and the House of Deputies concurred,

with an amendment, The action of the House of Bishops in substituting Article X. of the present constitution for Article III, as proposed, then came up. Dr. Taylor favored the insistance by the House of Deputies on its previous action and moved non-concurrence. Dr. Fulton thought that the house should concur with the Bishops whenever possible and that it could reasonably concur in this matter.

The house also concurred with the action of

the House of Bishops in adopting Article VI.

At the afternoon session of the House of Deputies a resolution that the house concur with the House of Bishops in the adoption of Article X. was postponed.

The motion of Mr. Wilder to preface the constitution with the words: "In the name of God. Amen." came up and Dr. Huntington offered a substitute looking toward the insertion

fered a substitute looking toward the insertion of a declaration of the faith or doctrine in the constitution, and made a strong speech in favor of his proposition, but it met with considerable opposition. Onlinion was divided as to the advisability of placing such a statement in the constitution and also as to the form in which a statement should be worded.

Dr. Hodges of Baltimore moved an amendment: "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen." It was lost by a close vote. A motion was then made to table Dr. Huntinston's substitute. On a division the vote stood, syes, 165; noes, 108, and the substitute was tabled. The question then came up on the motion of Judge Wilder of Minnescot to place the words, in the name of 65d, Amen." before Article I, of the constitution, The vote was taken by diocesse and orders and resulted as follows: Ayes—Clerical, 40; lay, 42, Noes—Clerical, 10; lay, 6. Divided—Clerical, 6. The amendment was therefore adouted by a majority vote.

6. The amendment was therefore adouted by a majority vote.

The house concurred with the House of Bishops in inserting Article X, of the present constitution as Article III. of the new constitution. The deputies concurred with the House of Bishops in adopting both Article X, of the new constitution and Dr. Huntington's amendment to the same, with the alterations made in the House of Bishops.

The House of Bishops this morning drew up an engrossed letter, bearing the autographs of all the Bishops, to be presented to President McKinley as an expression of their acknowledgement of the courtesy extended by him to them. The letter is bound in full moreoco, The presentation will be made by Bishop Saterlee.

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A resolution was passed substituting the time required for ordination to the priesthood from six months to one year. The time for the ordination of deacons was made six months. An amendment was made to title 1, canon 7, allowing three academic years instead of three calendar years for all candidates for ordination.

The House concurred with the House of Deputies in adopting Article XI and the title of the proposed constitution, together with Article X, and the addition of Dr. Huntington's resolution. Two amendments were made by the Bishops in Article X, which consisted of adding the word "already" in the Huntington resolution and inserting the words "who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the Bishop of the diocese of missionary districts."

Article VII., on provinces, was adopted, together with the proviso. Article II. was also adopted, with a slight amendment made by the Committee of Conference. Article III. as reported by the Conference Committee, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Rishops this afternoon granting the applica-

reported by the Conference Committee, was adopted. A resolution was adopted in the House of Bishops this afternoon granting the application for the election of a Bishop in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was received. The names of Bishops of the missionary jurisdictions of North Dakota, Bolsó and Sacramento and the Bishop for Brazil were presented. A communion service will be held to-morrow at St. John's Church, when the nominations will be acted upon. The service will be open to Bishops only.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Deputies May Adopt a Canon on the

Subject, but the Bishops Will Defeat It. WASHINGTON. Oct. 19 .- Notwithstanding the decisive vote of the House of Bishops several days ago, by which they placed themselves on record as being opposed to any change in the canon of marriage and divorce at present, there are still some members of the convention who look for action on this sub-19.—The news that the Spreckels boys have ject by the House of Deputies. These memmight be induced to reconsider their action in case a canon on this subject should pass the House of Deputies and thus come to the Bishops for action. This view appears to be bishops for action. This twe appears to be too hopeful, judging from the expressions of the leaders in either house to-day. It is almost assured that, even if the subject comes up in the house at all, it will be tabled or referred, or should some canon be passed by the deputies, its fate is easily predicted in the House of Bishops, for it would not be passed by the Bishops. The latter are at present resolved that there shall be no change in the canon as it now stands. On the other hand, there are deputies in the lower house who, while they do not hold to the belief that the Church is authorized by Christ to recognize divorces for any cause, are still willing to savifice their convictions in this regard in order to obtain a stable canon on the subject. It is better, they say, that the Church permit the marriage of a divorced person on the production of the legal proof that they are the innocent party in a suit for adultery, and then let the church maintain this position against all comers, rather thanhave its policy undefined and open to question, as they allege the position of the Church of Home is to-day.

To sum it up, there is a possibility of a canon on the subject of marriage and divorce being reported to the House of Deputies; that such too hopeful, judging from the expressions of

To sum it up, there is a possibility of a canom on the subject of marriage and divorce being reported to the House of Deputies; that such a canon, if reported, will provide for the remarriage of innocent parties on production of legal proof that the decree was granted on the ground of adultery; that such a canon may pass the House of Deputies, but that it will meet with certain defeat in the House of Bishops. There is, however, one proposition on which it is certain that both houses will agree, and which will more than likely be the outcome of the whols matter, and that is the reference of the subject, with all proposed canons and amendments, to a committee to be composed of thirteen members, and this sommittee will report to the next General Convention a draft of a canon which shall be calculated to harmonize the opposing elements. This, it is confidently expected by the leading of the composing elements. This, it is confidently expected by the leading of the composing elements. The proposed of the composing elements. The proposed of the composing elements of both houses, will be the ultimate action taken by the convention, and, as stated in This Sun yesterday, the present canon will remain in force for the next three years.

Inconveniences of Child Marriage. From the Indian Spectator.

From the Indian Specialor.

A marriage took place the other day, the parties being a Bhattia widower of about 40 and a Bhattia girl of about 10. The disparity in age is rather startling and it 1. aggravated by other elrumstances; for instance, the widower has a daughter of about 18 engaged as a teacher at a school of which her father is honorary manager, or something like it. And his girl wife of 9 is a pupil at the school under his daughter of 18. The first thing the girl wife of 9 did on marrying was to remonstrate with her daughter of 18 as to how she, the mother, could possibly sit at school on a beuch while the daughter taught her from a chair! Whas is the poor daughter to do? She must give up her appointment as school mistress or her deaf mother of 9 must give up attending school. It is for the father and husband to decide.

Wedding Put Off for Fifty Years. From the Baltimore American

Monountown, W. Va., Oct. 18—Major D. B. Stewart, 75, married Miss Sarah Jane Evans, 71, at the Presbyterian church to-night with ring, veil, orange blossoms, &c. Both are wealthy. Stewart and Miss Evans were lovered in childhood, and were engaged fifty years ago, Miss Evans where lovered in childhood, and were engaged fifty years ago, miss Evans in parents partied them, so Steward married, raised a family, was bereaved, met Miss Evans, found her still a maiden who loved him and had refused dozens of marriage offers, proposed and was accepted. They are a hands some couple, and Miss Evans has always been a social favorite, going regularly into society even to the present.

Mahdi's Body Rent by Curlosity Hunters. From the St. James's Gazette.

It has been ascertained that Major Gordon, nephew of Gen. Gordon, secured the head of the Mahoir when the embalmed remains of the impostor were disinterred from the temb. and is keeping it as a curio. The headless body was thrown into the Nile, but a few not overfactious officers who were present took some too and finger nalls as mementos.